THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ASHOK PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Under the National Programme for Nutritional Support to Primary Education (NP-NSPE), popularly known as Mid-Day Meal Scheme, the Central Government provides foodgrains free of cost and admissible transportation charges for children studying at primary levels in Government, local bodies, Government aided schools and centres opened under Education Guarantee Scheme and other alternative schooling programme.

At present it is no possible to provide further assistance to States/ UTs unless adequate funds are made available for the Scheme during the current plan.

Deemed universities

†385. SHRI KRIPAL PARMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of deemed universities at present; State-wise;

(b) the basic requirements for giving recognition k institutions as deemed universities;

(c) the basic differences between deemed universities and general universities; and

(d) whether the Ministry has relaxed guidelines for recognising institutions as deemed universities; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. VALLABHBHAI RAMJIBHAI KATHIRIA): (a) A State-wise list of existing Deemed Universities is enclosed at Statement-I (Seebelow).

(b) Basic requirements for granting Deemed to be University status are indicaed in Statement-ll (See below).

(c) A Central/State University is established or incorporated under a Central Act/State Act whereas Deemed University Status is conferred on an institution of higher education under Section 3 of UGC Act, 1956 by the Government of India on the recommendations of UGC.

(d) The UGC guidelines for considering proposals in this regard, stipulate, *inter alia,* that in case the institution is offering a degree/diploma, in professional subject(s), the academic programme(s) should be

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

recognised by the concerned statutory authority *e.g.* All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), Medical Council of India (MCI), Dental Council of India (DCI), Central Council of Homoeopathy (CCH), Indian Nursing Council (INC) etc. before it applies for a deemed to be university status. This, However, is not applicable to de-novo institutions in the emerging areas with the promise of excellence, not yet fulfilling the prescribed guidelines of the UGC whose case can be considered for a Deemed to be University status subject to a review after 5 years. Under this provision, following institutions have been granted Deemed to be University status:—

1. Indian Institute of Information Technology, Allahabad
2. Indian Institute of InformationTechnology & Management, Gwalior
3. International Institute of InformationTechnology, Hyderabad
4. Amrita Vishwa Vidyapeetham, Coimbatore
5. National Brain Research Centre, Gurgaon
6. Swami VivekanandaYoga Anusandhana Sansthana, Bangalore
7. Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, New Delhi
8. Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, New Delhi

UGC has recently set up a High Level Committee to review the UGC guidelines for Deemed Universities.

Statement-I

State-wise list of Institutions granted Deemed to be University status

As on 17.2.2003

SI.No.	Name of Institutions
	Andhra Pradesh
1	Central Institute of English & Foreign Languages, Hyderabad.
2	Rashtriya SanskritVidyapeeth.Tirupati.
3	Shri Sathya Sai Institute of Higher Learning, Prasanthi Nilayam.
4	International Institute of InformationTechnology, Hyderabad.
5	National Institute ofTechnology, Warangal.
	Assam
6	National Institute ofTechnology, Silchar, Assam.

Sl.No.	Name of Institutions
	Bihar
7	BiharYoga Bharati, Munger.
	Gujarat
8	Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad.
9	Dharmsinh Desai Institute ofTechnology, Nadiad.
10	SardarVallabhbhai National Institute of Technology, Surat.
	Haryana
11	National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal.
12	National Brain Research Centre, Gurgaon.
13	National Institute ofTechnology, Kurukshetra.
	Himachal Pradesh
14	National Institute ofTechnology, Hamirpur.
	Jharkhand
15	Birla Institute ofTechnology, Me6ra, Ranchi.
16	Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad.
17	National Institute ofTechnology, Jamshedpur.
	Karnataka
18	Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.
19	Manipal Academy of Higher Education, Manipal.
20	National Institute of Mental Health & Neuro Science, Bangalore.
21	SwamiVivekanandaYoga Anusandhana Sansthana, Bangalore.
22	National Institute ofTechnology Karnataka, Surathkal.
23	Jawaharlal Nehru Centre for Advanced Scientific Research, Bangalore.
	Kerala
24	National Institute ofTechnology, Calicut.
	Madhya Pradesh
25	Lakshmibai National Institute of Physical Education, Gwalior.
26	Indian Institute of Information Technology & Management, Gwalior.

Sl.No.	Name of Institutions
27	Maulana Azad National Institute of Technology, Bhopal.
	Maharashtra
28	BharatiVidyapeeth, Pune.
29	Central Institute of Fisheries Education, Mumbai.
30	Deccan College Post-Graduate and Research Institute, Pune.
31	Gokhale Institute of Politics & Economics, Pune.
32	Indira Gandhi Institute for Development Research, Mumbai.
33	Institute of ArmamentTechnology, Pune.
34	International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai.
35	Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai.
36	Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth, Pune.
37	Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Mumbai.
38	SYMBIOSIS.International Educational Centre, Pune.
39	Padmashree Dr. D.Y. Patil Vidyapeeth, Nerul, Navi Mumbai.
40	Visvesvaraya National Institute of Technology, Nagpur.
41	Narsee Monjee Institute of Management Studies, Mumbai.
42	Dr. D.Y. Patil Vidyapeeth, Pimpri, Pune.
	Orissa
43	National Institute ofTechnology, Rourkela.
	Punjab
44	Thapar Institute of Engineering &Technology, Patiala.
45	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar National Institute ofTechnology, Jalandhar.
	Rajasthan
46	BanasthaliVidyapith, Banasthali.
47	Birla Institute ofTechnology & Science, PHani.
48	Rajasthan Vidyapith, Udalpur.
49	Jain Viswa Bharati Institute, Ladnun.
50	Institute of Advanced Studies in Education of Gandhi Vidya Mandir, Sardarshahr.

Sl.No.	Name of Institutions
51	Malaviya National Institute of Technology, Jaipur.
	Tamil Nadu
52	Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science & Higher Education for Women, Coimbatore.
53	Gandhigram Rural Institute, Gandhigram.
54	Sri Chandrasekharendra Saraswathi Vishwa Mahavidyalaya, Kanchipuram.
55	Sri Ramachandra Medical College & Research Institute, Chennai.
56	Vinayaka Mission's Research Foundation, Salem.
57	Shanmugha Arts, Science, Technology & Research Academy (SASTRA).Thanjavur.
58	Vellore Institute of Technology, Vellore.
59	Sathyabama Institute of Science and Technology, Chennai.
60	Bharath Institute of Higher Education & Research, Chennai
61	SRM Institute of Science & Technology, Chennai (SRM Dental College).
62	Amrita Vishwa Vidyapeetham, Coimbatore.
63	Dr. MGR Educational and Research Institute, Chennai.
	Uttaranchal
64	Forest Research Institute, Dehradun.
65	Gurukula Kangri Vishwavidyalaya, Haridwar.
	Uttar Pradesh
66	Central Institute of HigherTibetan Studies, Sarnath.
67	Dayalbagh Educational Institute, Dayalbagh, Agra.
68	Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar.
69	Allahabad Agricultural Institute, Allahabad.

Sl.No.	Name of Institutions
70	Indian Institute of Information Technology, Allahabad.
71	Bhatkhande Music Institute, Lucknow.
72	Motilal Nehru National Institute ofTechnology, Allahabad.
	West Bengal
73	Bengal Engineering College, Howrah.
	New Delhi
74	Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi.
75	Jamia Hamdard, New Delhi.
76	School of Planning & Architecture, New Delhi.
77	Shri Lai Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, New Delhi.
78	National Museum, Institute of the History of Art, Conservation and Museology, New Delhi.
79	TERI School of Advanced Study, New Delhi.
80	Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, New Delhi.
81	Indian Institute of ForeignTrade, New Delhi.

Statement II

Basic requirements for granting Deemed University status:—

Proposals for Deemed University status are examined in consultation with UGC and AICTE. UGC and AICTE have laid down the guidelines for considering the proposals for declaring an institution as Deemed to be University.These guidelines, *inter alia,* provide that an institution should generally be:

(i) Engaged in teaching programmes and research in chosen fields of specialisation which are innovative and very high academic standards at the Master's (or equivalent) and/or research levels. It should also have a greater interface with society through extra mural, extension and field action related programmes.

(ii) Making in its areas of specialisation, distinct contribution to the objectives of the University education system through innovative programmes and on being recognised as a university capable of further enriching the university system as well as strengthening teaching and research in the institution and particularly in its area of specialisation.

(iii) Competent to undertake application-oriented programmes in emerging areas which are relevant and useful to various development sectors and to the society in general.

(iv) Institutions should have the necessary viability and a management capable of contributing to the university ideals and traditions.

Ordinarily, institutions affiliated to universities and which are offering only conventional degree programmes leading to B.A./B.Com./B.Sc. or M.A./M.Com./M.Sc, will not be considered for grant of deemed to be university status. However, such institution which is also offering innovative programmes, and which has adequate resources, might be considered for recognition as a university. Supplementary assistance for innovation may be considered by the UGC only in such exceptional cases.

Institutions which are imparting routine type of instruction to full-time students or offering training programmes for in-service personnel, unless of high quality, would, generally, not qualify for recognition.

In selective cases, outstanding research institutions specialising in Social Sciences, Sciences andTechnology can be considered for research degree and highly specialised programmes at the Master's level.

In case the institution is offering a degree/diploma, in professional subject(s), the academic programme(s) should be recognised by the concerned statutory authority *e.g.* All India Council forTechnical Education (AICTE), Medical Council of India (MCI), Dental Council of India (DCI), Central Council of Homoeopathy (CCH), Indian Nursing Council (INC) etc. before it applies for a deemed to be university status under Section 3 of the UGC Act.

This shall, however, not apply to *de-novo* institutions in the emerging areas with the promise of excellence, not yet fulfilling the prescribed guidelines of the UGC whose case will be considered for a provisional status for a Deemed to be University.